

THE RIO DE JANEIRO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

VOL. XVII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 16TH, 1890

NUMBER 24

Official Directory

UNITED STATES LEGATION.—Allen's Hotel, Largo dos Lódes. Office hours 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.
JAMES FENNER LEE,
Charge d'Affaires.
BRITISH LEGATION.—Travessa de D. Manoel, No. 8.
GEORGE H. WYNDHAM,
Minister.
AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 20, Largo da Carioca.
O. H. DOCKERY,
Consul General.
BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 3, Travessa de D. Manoel.
E. NICOLINI,
Acting Consul.

Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Exaristo da Veiga. Divine Service every Sunday at 11 a.m. and on the 2nd and 4th Sundays in each month at 7:30 p.m. during the cool season.
H. MOSLEY, M. A., Chaplain.
N. B.—All notices should be sent to:
ALBERT ALLEN, Clerk, No. 5, Rua Nanyah.
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo da Cattedra. English service: Sunday School at 10 a.m.; preaching at 11:30 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. on Sundays. Prayer-meeting and hymn practice on Fridays at 7:30 and 8:30 p.m. Portuguese service: Sunday School at 10 a.m., preaching at 11:30 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sundays, prayer-meeting, 7:30 p.m. Tuesdays.
SEVERO PEREIRA, Pastor.
Residence: Rua Fernandes de Guimarães, No. 24.
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 14 Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese at 11 o'clock, a.m., and 7 o'clock, p.m.; Sundays; and at 7 o'clock, p.m., Thursdays.
A. TRAJANO, Pastor.
BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua do Conde d'Eu, No. 222. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 o'clock, a.m. and 7 o'clock, p.m.; and every Wednesday at 7 o'clock p.m. Sunday School at 10 o'clock, a.m.
W. BABY, Pastor.
Residence: Rua de Petropolis, No. 2.
IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—No. 175, Rua de S. Joaquin. Services in Portuguese at 10 o'clock, a.m., and 6 o'clock, p.m., every Sunday; and at 7 o'clock, p.m., every Wednesday. Sunday school at 4:30 p.m.
RIO SAMBENS' MISSION AND READING ROOM.—Open daily. No. 84, Rua da Misericordia. Divine Service on Sundays and Wednesdays at 7 p.m. Sailors free and easy on Tuesday Evenings at 7 p.m. Gifts of papers, books, left off clothing, etc., may be sent to the above address, or the Missionary will give it for them.
THOMAS HOOPER, Missionary.
AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.—General agency at No. 79, Sete de Setembro, 2nd floor.
BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.—Depot at No. 71, Rua Sete de Setembro, Rio de Janeiro.
BRITISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—Subscriptions are earnestly solicited. Communications should be addressed to the Hon. Secretary—**S. J. QUAY,** 121 Quitanda.

Traveller's Directory

RAILWAYS.

ESTRADA CENTRAL.—Through Express: Minas train leaves Rio at 5 a.m.; arrives at Barra do Piraty 7:22. Entre Rios 9:32 and Itabora (terminus) at 9:50 a.m. São Paulo train leaves Rio at 6 a.m. arrives at Barra do Piraty 8:15 a.m. and Itabora, where passengers for S. Paulo must change, at 12:10. From Entre Rios train leaves at 10:02 a.m. arriving at Porto Novo in 40 min. at 11:42. Downward, train leaves Itabora at 5:15 a.m. Cachoeira (S. Paulo branch) at 12:20 p.m. Porto Novo at 1:05. Entre Rios 3:10. The S. Paulo train arrives in Rio at 6:45 and the Minas train at 8 p.m.
Limited Express, leaves Rio at 7 a.m.; arrives at Barra at 10:45. Entre Rios at 12:10 and Minas at 12:15. São Paulo at 6:58 p.m. S. Paulo branch leaves Barra at 11:30 and arrives at Cachoeira at 6:25 p.m. From Barra Rio train leaves at 3:15 p.m. and arrives at Porto Novo at 6:05. Downward, train leaves Mariano Prado at 12:02 a.m. Cachoeira 5:50 and Porto Novo 5:50, arriving at Rio at 5:10 p.m.
Mixed Train, leave Rio at 8:30 and 9:20 a.m. 3:15 and 5:20 p.m.; first goes to Entre Rios arriving at 5:03 p.m.; second and third to Barra arriving at 6:10 a.m. and 1:55 p.m. and third to Itabora arriving at 7:35. Downward, train leaves Barra Rio at 4:30 a.m. arriving at Barra 9:17 and Rio at 3:20 p.m. leave Barra at 4 and 5:30 a.m. arriving in Rio at 6:15 a.m. and 11:15 p.m. and leave Barra at 5:25 a.m. arriving in Rio at 7:50.
Night service: Train leaves Rio at 10 p.m., every Friday, arriving at Barra at 12:30 and Porto Novo at 5 a.m. Downward, train leaves Porto Novo at 10:50 p.m. every Monday, arriving at Barra at 3:15 and Rio at 5:50 a.m.
S. PAULO AND RIO.—Train leaves Cachoeira at 12:25 p.m. arriving at S. Paulo at 6:40 p.m. Downward, train leaves S. Paulo at 6:00 a.m. and arrives at Cachoeira at 12:08 p.m. where passengers change to the Estrada Central (D. Pedro II R.R.).
LEOPOLDINA R.R.—For Nova Friburgo train leaves Niteroi at 7:10 a.m. and 12:35 p.m. arriving at 10:41 a.m. and 6:12 p.m. Downward—leave Nova Friburgo at 6 a.m. and 3:05 p.m. arriving at Niteroi at 11:20 a.m. and 6:12 p.m. For Macaé train leaves at 7:10 a.m., passengers changing at Porto das Caixas, and at 12:25 a.m. arriving at 12:41 and 7:08 p.m. From Macaé train leaves at 5 a.m. passengers changing at Porto das Caixas, and at 1 p.m. arriving at Niteroi at 11:20 a.m. and 6:12 p.m. Ferry boats leave the station, Praça de D. Pedro II, about one hour before the departure of the trains from Niteroi.
CORCOVADO R.R.—Trains leave the Station at Cosme Velho, Lages, at 6, 30, 8, 30 a.m. and 12 m., 3 and 5:30 p.m. returning from Paineiras at 7, 30, 10, 30 a.m., 2, 45 and 8 p.m. On Sundays and holidays leave at 6, 8, 9, 11 a.m., 12, 20, 2, 3, 30, 5 and 6:30 p.m. returning at 8, 35, 10, 05, 11, 35 a.m., 1, 05, 2, 35, 4, 05, 5, 35 and 9 p.m.
RIO DE JANEIRO & NORTHERN RAILWAY.—Trains leave the central station of the Estrada Central railway at 6:40 a.m. weekdays, and 8 p.m. Sundays arriving at Petropolis at 9:15 and 7:27. Passengers change at the S. Francisco Xavier station of the Central railway to the Northern line. On Sundays and holidays leave the Largo da Paineira at 4 p.m. on week-days and 7 a.m. on Sundays and holidays arriving at 9:15 and 6:05. Downward, trains leave Petropolis at 7:30 a.m. and 3:30 p.m. on week days and at 6 a.m. and 4 p.m. Sundays and holidays.

Libraries, Museums, &c.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.—Rua dos Ourives, No. 53, 1st floor.
BIBLIOTHECA NACIONAL.—Rua do Passeio No. 48.
BIBLIOTHECA FLUMINENSE.—No. 62, Rua do Ouvidor.
MUSEU NACIONAL.—Praça da Aclamação, cor. Rua da Constituição.
GABINETE PORTUGUEZ DE LEITURA.—No. 19, Rua Luiz de Camões.

Medical Directory

Dr. W. Havelburg, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur; formerly of Santos, and recently from an extended visit to Europe. Office and residence: Rua da Alfandega No. 29, from 2 to 4 p.m.

Hotels.

CARSON'S HOTEL.

160, RUA DO CATETE.

ESTABLISHED 1872.

This establishment is quite ready for the coming season; first-class attendance, good Baths and moderate prices.

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This old and well known establishment—originally known as "BENNETT'S"—situated amidst magnificent mountain scenery, ten miles from the city of Rio de Janeiro, is now in the hands and under the personal supervision of the owner,

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Her Britannic Majesty's Government;
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Insurance.—Fire and Marine Insurances effected at moderate rates.
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Orders received for Scientific and other books.

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Business Founded 1795.

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DRAFTS, CHECKS, BILLS OF EXCHANGE,
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The Equitable Life Assurance Society has established a Branch Office for Brazil at No. 71, Rua Costa Pereira where policies of Insurance are issued accepting the risk from date of application and where claims are paid immediately on presentation of satisfactory proofs of death.

EXTRACT FROM ANNUAL STATEMENT.

As rendered to the Government of the United States of America, 31st December 1888:

Total assets.....	£ 19,800,609
Increase of Assets over 1887.....	" 5,311,970
Surplus.....	" 4,311,399
Increase of Surplus over 1887.....	" 831,502
Total Insurance in Force.....	" 114,400,000
New Business done during 1888.....	" 31,059,486

The Equitable is the Only Life Insurance company doing business in Brazil that issues **INDISPUTABLE POLICIES.**

The Equitable has the largest surplus and does a larger business than any other Life Insurance company in the world and hence is better able to pay its policy holders larger dividends.

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No. 82, Rua 1.ª de Março, Rio de Janeiro.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

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Watson Ritchie & Co.

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NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro:

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51, Rua Conselheiro Saraiva.

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BRANCHES IN BRAZIL:

Rio de Janeiro, Pará, Pernambuco, Bahia, Santos, São Paulo and Porto Alegre.

BRANCHES IN THE RIVER PLATE:

Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.

Capital.....	£ 1,000,000
Divid. paid up.....	£ 500,000
Reserve Fund.....	£ 175,000

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and transacts every description of Banking business.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON

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AGENCIES:

BUENOS AYRES AND NEW YORK.

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Capital paid up.....	£ 625,000
Reserve fund.....	£ 400,000

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Banco de Portugal, and agencies..... Lisbon
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Montevideo
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This Bank draws and undertakes the collection of Bills on all Brazilian Ports.
Buys foreign exchange on all points. Grants letters of credit for travellers and for commercial purposes. Advances made on coffee and other merchandise in accordance with the statutes of the Bank, and transacts every other description of banking business.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of freights and charters, a summary of the daily coffee reports from the Associação Commercial, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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Subscription: 20\$000 per annum for Brazil
\$10.00 or £2 abroad (paid when paid here).

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All subscriptions should run with the calendar year.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—
79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

Subscription and advertisement accounts will be received by

GEORGE H. PHELPS, Esq.

154 Nassau Street, New York.

Messrs. STREET & Co.

30 Cornhill, LONDON E. C.

Messrs. BATES, HENDY & Co.

37 Walbrook LONDON, E. C.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 16th, 1890.

Now that the provisional government has found it advisable to extend the time for foreigners to register their refusal to accept Brazilian citizenship, why not take one more step and put the question on a solid rational basis? Instead of registering those who do not wish to be naturalized, let the government open books for the registry of those who do wish to make such a change, and then there will be no complications, no ill feeling, and no necessity for extending the period marked. Craw-fish legislation, or approaching a desired object backwards, is a very slow, painful and uncertain method of political advancement. If Brazil wishes the foreigner to naturalize, let the door be opened and a dignified invitation be issued. If he accepts, neither loses dignity, nor does violence to the other's feelings. And if he refuses, then their relationship continues as before.

Will the *Rio* permit us to again call their attention to the Catholic party? Our first discussion of the question, although followed within a few days by the formal organization of that party in this city, led our hopeful colleague to assert that we were alarmed without reason, and that there would be no crossing swords between the church and the republic. We do not care to discuss vague probabilities, nor to insist upon alarming contingencies, but in view of the open organization of the Catholic party in São Paulo, Rio Grande and other states, does our colleague still consider the danger as imaginary? It is absurd to declaim against such a party, for it exists all over Europe and is not unknown in the neighboring republics. As it is the only party in Brazil which is being organized on well defined issues and for a definite purpose, it is in our opinion sheer madness to ignore it. While the republicans are busy securing appointments and parading their new decorations and uniforms, the church is hard at work organizing for the elections and instructing the people against the new ideas. And unless the leaders of the revolution wake up and do a little hard work before the elections, the 15th September will turn the tables on them as completely as the 15th November turned them on the monarchy. The strength and influence of the church are as yet unknown, but no wise man will make the mistake of sneering at them.

The importers of this city have at last awakened to the substantial fact that they must act for themselves, and act vigorously, if they wish to escape the consequences of mischievous laws and mistaken theories. It long since became hopeless to expect anything else from the Associação Commercial except the organization of manifestations to ministers and other notabilities, and the advocacy of schemes designed to secure benefits for planters and politicians. All through the controversy over the creation of a most vicious banking system the Associação has remained silent, even the unjust and most inexcusable attack on the foreign importers, who chiefly support this organization, failed to excite one single word of remonstrance. And now, under the impending enforcement of an arbitrary regulation for the collection of 20 per cent. of import duties in

gold, which will not only be an increase of taxation but also a vexation to importers and an obstacle to the dispatch of business in the custom-house, the continued silence of the Associação has driven the merchants of this city to the recourse of drawing up a protest against the measure. The text of this protest, which we reproduce in another column, shows that the importers have at last become thoroughly aroused to the perils of the situation. It is idle to treat their arguments with the contemptuous flippancy manifested in the reply of the minister of finance, which appeared in the *Diário Oficial* of the 14th, for the importing firms of this city are too intelligent, respectable and influential to merit such treatment. It must be admitted that they are fully informed on this subject, and that no one can better foresee the results of the policy inaugurated by the minister of finance. Whether natives, or foreigners, they can have no wish to embarrass the government, for that would lead to their own risk and loss. As a rule, the mercantile classes are always conservative and are always inclined to submit rather than oppose, when burdens are imposed upon them by the government. For this reason their protest merits the thoughtful consideration of the chief of state, to whose sense of justice and patriotism they are compelled to appeal. Similar protests have been made from almost every seaport in Brazil, only to be treated with discourtesy and disregard by the minister. Now that the most influential firms of this capital have joined in the protest, the chief of the provisional government must give it a hearing. And in this, it is not necessary to urge that the question has become vital, whether the minister of finance is to be permitted to continue a policy which the business interests of the country consider to be perilous to the last degree.

ALTHOUGH the minister of justice considered it necessary on the 11th instant to issue a circular to the effect that no marriage not celebrated strictly in conformity with the provisions of the civil marriage decree of 24th January last, which entered into effect on the 24th ultimo, would be recognized as valid and legal, still two days later he found it advisable to issue an amendatory decree providing for exceptional recourses and dispensations in the official publication of the bans. The remedies thus afforded are unquestionably just and necessary, but the mere fact that it is found necessary to provide for them so soon after the civil marriage act has entered into force, is a conclusive proof that the law is not just what it should be. We have always held that civil marriage is a necessity in Brazil, and that much of the moral and material development of the country depends upon it. It can not be disputed that the church has grossly abused its authority in this matter, and that much of the immorality and apathy existing throughout the whole country is very largely due to this one abuse. To correct this evil a recourse to the civil authorities was urgently needed. It would seem, however, that tolerance and liberality are so imperfectly understood among Brazilian reformers that they can never correct one abuse without creating another. If the people are to be freed from one autocratic authority, only to be thrown into the grasp of another, where is the advantage? All that the country really needed was a simple act requiring the issue of a license to applicants upon proofs that no legal impediments exist, the celebration of the marriage ceremony by duly legalized parties, whether clergymen or justices, and, finally, the proper registration of the marriage. The licence should be required as a preventive measure against improper and illegal marriages, while registration is necessary for legal recourses and proofs. The ceremony is altogether immaterial. If the contracting parties prefer the religious ceremony, then the law should hold it valid and binding—instead of violating the conscientious belief of the majority of men and women who look upon the act more as a covenant and a religious rite, than as a civil contract. It is a serious mistake to antagonize men on such grounds as these. Licence and registration are all we require to protect society against imposture and crime; beyond that it is not necessary to go. It ought to be the prime object of the state to legalize and make binding every possible form of ceremony, in order to reduce the demonizing influences of irregular unions and illegitimacy. Even a public declaration by a man that a certain

woman is his wife might better be held valid, than to restrict all marriages to the one inflexible civil ceremony and declare all others illegal. This is simply substituting one tyranny for another.

GOLD DUTIES.

The following is the translation of the representation from the principal importers of Rio to the minister of finance against the decree ordering the collection of 20 per cent. of import duties in gold on and after July 1st next.

Sr. Minister:

The undersigned, importing merchants of this city, come respectfully to complain against the decree of May 10th last which ordered there should be collected at the custom house, from July 1st of the current year forward, a percentage of duties for consumption in gold money, at its legal value, upon each importation dispatch of foreign merchandise.

This measure, without producing advantage for the financial situation of the country, will not produce other result except to render still more precarious the already difficult and embarrassed position of the import trade.

It is true that the import trade has the resource of exacting from the consumer the excess which, whether represented by the depreciation of the circulating paper and the consequent decline in exchange, or by other causes, the public authority may demand of it; but everything has a limit and to still further aggravate taxes at the present time, as occurs through the measure decreed, is to place effective and real hindrances to national progress.

The measure differs from the ideas of the government, fully convinced not only that the obligatory quota of gold will unfavorably affect importation, reducing it through the growing depression of the import trade, which can not, under such varying legislation, have a constant, sale and firm policy to follow, but also because far from the effect of the sliding scale being to maintain exchange at a reasonable level, this will fluctuate in an unforeseen manner, most certainly affected by the speculation produced by the imperious necessity for gold, and which will be imposed by the presence of a paper circulation still inconvertible for a long period.

Beyond the reasons expounded, which are based upon a misinterpretation of laws, nevertheless well recognized, and of inevitable effects, others may be added of diverse order, but all advancing towards the same result, which is to strengthen the assertion that the decree of May 10th is nothing more than a hard and unexpected blow to the import trade.

In reality, of what means can this trade avail from its interest in an advance in exchange, to prevent fluctuations which occur in the value of the currency in proportion to the value of international trade?

It does not belong to the import trade to provide for an equilibrium in the scales between imports and exports; such high attributes pertain to others. In the exercise of its activity and industry, it merely avails of and develops the elements it finds, but it has no direct means of promoting or creating these.

And it is well to consider that the present circumstances are not of so favorable a character as to place trade in the advantageous position of disposing of sufficient capital to supply itself with gold, as the decree wishes, and this within a month's time, when it is well known that the heavy duties, the distant consuming centres, the large expenses incurred by trade in the country, and other causes, do not permit of disposable accumulations, as is readily assumed by the decree of May 10th.

In this manner every import merchant will be a competitor in the gold market, from which will arise innumerable speculations, that will produce, as always happens, inevitable evils.

It appears then, to the undersigned, that the provision made, being empiric, will not bring forth the desired result, but rather will have as a consequence the embarrassment of trade in its regular channels.

Nor is there applicable to the case outside experiment or example, for there has been not one that covers identical circumstances.

Even in the Argentine Republic, which appears to be the motive for such a measure, public opinion is unfavorable to the collection of 50 per cent. of customs duties in gold, because it will enhance the value of metallic money, aggravating the inequality of the balance of trade; it will constitute an increase of duties and advance the price of articles of consumption, rendering the life of the laborer, already most difficult, impossible, and therefore, on a larger scale, immigration also. Finally the national Treasury will suffer, for to larger receipts with collections made in gold, will correspond a diminution equal, or greater, in imports and exports. —*La Nación*. —*Journal de Comercio*, May 28th.

Here as there, the same cause will produce the same effects.

The undersigned, confiding in the enlightenment and patriotism of the minister of finance, hope for the revocation of the decree of May 10th and ask for

Justice.

Rio de Janeiro, June 6th, 1890.

Signed by 147 importing firms.

From the *Jornal de Comercio*, June 15th.

The importers of jerked-beef yesterday delivered to the minister of finance the following representation:

Sr. Minister:

The undersigned, merchants importing jerked-beef to this market, as they were not given an opportunity of signing the representation addressed to you under date of the 6th inst., also come to protest, observing all due respect, against the decree of May 10th last which determined the collection at the custom-houses of 20 per cent. of import duties in gold.

Beyond the truthful and valuable reasons adduced in that representation, reasons which fully justify it, and which the undersigned endorse without restriction, regretful that they were rehearsed the opportunity of signing it, there may be added the important circumstance that jerked-beef is an article of the first necessity, already excessively overcharged by duties, and is the exclusive and intransmutable food of the poor classes.

The undersigned, representatives of an important branch of the trade of this city, which certainly must merit the highest protection from the public authorities, therefore hope that you will, Sr. Minister, deign to reconsider the decree of May 10th of the current year and conclude by asking

Justice.

Rio de Janeiro, June 13th, 1890.

From the *Diario Official*, June 13th.

NATURALIZATION.

General-in-Chief Manoel Deodoro da Fonseca, chief of the provisional government of the Republic of the United States of Brazil, constituted by the army and navy, in the name of the nation, decrees:

"The period conceded by Art. 1 of Decree No. 58 A of December 14th, 1889, for declarations that under Art. 4 of the said decree and of Art. 1 of that numbered 396 of May 15th last are to be made by foreigners, residents in Brazil on November 15th preceding, and who do not desire to be considered Brazilian citizens, is extended to December 31st of the current year.

Assembly-room of the Provisional Government of the Republic of the United States of Brazil, June 13th, 1890, second of the Republic.

Manoel Deodoro da Fonseca,
Joaquim Cesar de Faria Alvim.

PROVINCIAL NOTES.

—A protest from Pará against the 20 per cent gold duties is on its way down the coast.

—Plastic stone is now occupying the Paulista mind. Rigid wood will naturally follow.

—The latest discoverer of the correct method of aerial navigation is a São Paulo law student.

—The vital statistics of Campos for May show a total of 72 deaths and 98 births, of which 46 were illegitimate.

—The Club of the Volunteers of the Fatherland of S. Paulo has elected Sr. Moreno, Argentine minister, its honorary president.

—The governor of Pernambuco wants 1,200 Spencer carbines for his policemen. Who is threatening Sr. Martins Jr. that so many carbines are needed?

—Telegraphic advices from Bahia lead to a belief that the former liberal and conservative parties will each present a list of candidates at the coming elections.

—The Santos *intendencia* has increased the municipal revenue estimates from 452,300\$ to 575,210\$. Clearly the republic is not going to free us from the tyranny of taxation.

—We see by the *Estado do Espirito Santo* that Mr. Jean Zinzen has been appointed consular agent of the United States at Victoria, Espirito Santo. Mr. Zinzen took charge of the office on the 30th ult.

—The *Pharol*, of Juiz de Fora, of the 12th inst., hears that Gov. João Pinheiro, of Minas Geraes, is about to resign, in order to run for the so-called constituent assembly. The youthful governor ought to have done this long ago.

—The Nictheroy tram company is having built a special car for the use of Gen. Deodoro, who is to assist at the manifestation to Gov. Portella of Rio de Janeiro on July 22nd. The company might much better use the money for improving its line.

—A farmer in the municipality of Lages, Santa Catharina, was seized by madness on the 14th ult. He drove all his family out of the house and made a bonfire of the beds, bedding, etc., and it is supposed money and valuable documents were also consumed.

—The topographical blunder which made June 14th a holiday, instead of July 14th, caused the closing of the Santos custom house last Saturday afternoon. The hunger for more holidays is something almost incredible. Is all Brazil to go a loafing?

—Visconde de Serrô Frio thinks that the capital of Minas Geraes should be removed to the most convenient point in the neighborhood of the meeting of the Parana and Velhas rivers. Why not at once apply for an extension of the Sapucahy railway to that spot?

—On the 12th inst. the first civil marriages were celebrated at Nictheroy. The city hall where the ceremony was held was decorated and Gov. Portella was not only present, but was presented with a wreath. The governor was more conspicuous than the bride.

—A Sr. Vieira Leal, secretary of Maranhão, deserves mention. He came here on a visit and has secured a railway for his state, a loan of 300,000\$, and an endorsement from the minister of finance to borrow 100,000\$ for colonization and 24,000\$ for catechizing Indians.

—Recent telegrams from Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul, state that Gen. Costa, the governor, has been endorsed by the press and quietness prevailed in the state. That little thunder storm on May 13th appears to have cleared the political atmosphere of Rio Grande do Sul.

—From published items in the Rio press on the 12th it is evident that Gen. Alvim will have to ask for a new credit to keep the people of Sergipe from starving. Can not the government give these people a sound, square meal at once and have done with these constant appeals for assistance?

—The Catholic reunion at S. Paulo yesterday for the organization of a political party, was attended by about 800 persons. The organization was successfully accomplished, and it was resolved to establish local directories throughout the whole state.

—Recent advices from Sergipe are contradictory. On the 8th one of the Rio journals publishes glowing accounts of the prospects of the sugar crop, and on the same day another states that the people are abandoning the state from fear of starvation. And both quote the same Sergipe journal!

—O *Pais* on the 12th makes an extract from a letter addressed to O *Apostolo*, the Roman Catholic journal of this city, from Itaquimirim, Espirito Santo, in which it is stated that to avoid the civil marriage decree girls had been taken from school to be married. The extract does not say whether the poor children were sent back again.

—We regret to note the death of Mr. Henry Broad, for several years United States vice-consul at Santos, which occurred in that city on the 9th inst. Mr. Broad was widely known in this part of Brazil, having been engaged in mercantile pursuits in Rio, S. Paulo and Santos. He had been in poor health for many years.

—The São Paulo Catholics met yesterday in that city to organize the Catholic party for the state of São Paulo. The call was signed by the vicar-general, the bishop's secretary and a number of prominent Catholics, and was issued with the bishop's knowledge and advice. Those who think that the church has given up the fight are very much deceived.

—On the 11th Itapemirim, Espirito Santo, telegraphed its indignation that the parish priest had married a couple before the civil ceremonies had been completed. This is sheer nonsense; the decree permits the religious ceremony to precede the civil, or vice-versa, quite at the pleasure of the contracting parties. The civil ceremony is required to legalize the act.

—On the 10th the *Diario do Commercio* of Rio hears that Col. Sampaio Ferraz, Rio's chief of police, proposes to investigate the "crime of Campinas," as it is called. It would be interesting to know what the chief of the Rio police has to do with a crime committed in a provincial town, tried by jury and all legal formalities met. Col. Ferraz must have been upset by his new epaulet.

—The *Ribeirão Preto* publishes an official announcement that there is about to be put into execution there a capitulation tax for a school fund which will be demanded of all citizens, foreigners and natives, who live by their own savings; a fine of 10\$ will be incurred by those who do not satisfy the tax in due season. —O *Pais*, June 12th. Good for Ribeiro Preto, S. Paulo! People with savings are to be taxed for a school fund and lawyers, doctors and public employees—who live on other's savings—will be excused. *Viva a Republica!*

RAILROAD NOTES.

—The May receipts of the Carangola railway amounted to 40,270\$700. The expenses are not published.

—The Villa Mathias tramway line of Santos was sold by judicial sale to Francisco de Paulo Mayrink on the 7th inst. for the sum of 500,000\$.

—On the 12th inst. the Sorocabana railway company announced a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum for the half-year ended on April 30th last.

—It is announced that the rails on the Santa Veridiana branch of the Paulista line are nearly laid, and that the road will soon be ready for traffic.

—The Itana line has been granted permission to build a bridge over the Rio Piraty at a cost of 11,000\$, which is to be charged to trunk line working expenses.

—On the 6th the representatives of the German debenture holders protested against the fusion of the Barão de Araucaria railway with the Leopoldina company.

—The *intendencia* has granted the Jardim Botânico tram company the concession for extending its rails from the present terminus at Botafogo to the military school on Praia Vermelha. Work was commenced at night on the 10th.

—Telegrams published on the 10th state that the governor of Minas Geraes had granted an interest guarantee of 6 per cent. for 25 years on a capital of 2,400,000\$ to the Viação Central do Brazil company for an extension from Diamantina and Serrô, and granted preference to the company for branches from Itabira and Pecanha.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The April vital statistics of Montevideo show 637 births (of which 60 were illegitimate), 124 marriages and 493 deaths.

—The Italians appear to be leaving the River Plate quite as unanimously as they went there. The *Citta di Genova*, which left Buenos Aires on the 30th ult., took away 1,200 of them.

—The new project for the collection of 50 per cent of customs duties in gold, has been very generally condemned by the Argentine press. The *Correr* reminds the government of the disastrous experiment of 1876, and insists that the present measure will be no less mischievous.

—The controversy over the illegal issue of currency and ex-Minister Pacheco's part in it—the latter now being president of the Banco Nacional—led to serious divergence between President Celman and the new Argentine minister of finance which resulted in the latter's resignation on the 9th. President Celman then appointed President Garcia, of the Banco Hipotecario, to the vacant post, which means, of course, that the Union Civica will have all its work to do over again.

—A gigantic scheme has been proposed at Montevideo for the construction of great seaports at the towns of Trinita y Tres and Cerro Largo by improving the Olmar river and Tacuari drags, and by opening communication with Lake Merin and other inland lakes through the Chuy river. The design is to improve north-eastern Uruguay.

—At this writing the country is still anxiously awaiting the initiation of any movement looking towards the reform of the currency of the country, which owing to the illegal course and unlimited abuses of certain insolvent banks is in a deplorable condition. Minister Uriburu should at least compel these banks to be decently honest, but they are becoming worse and worse, and not a word is said and not a deed done. It may be said that this requires time, but we have seen how swift can be rushed through a bill to add to the burden of the people and replenish the cash box of the government. —*Buenos Aires Herald*, May 31.

—The Argentine minister of finance has issued a decree imposing the following charges on vessels entering the "south basin" at Buenos Aires: "All sea-going vessels and steamers which enter the south basin, notwithstanding having touched at other parts of the republic or the Oriental coast, will pay a tax of 2 cents paper per register tonnage for each day they remain in the basin. This charge includes all passenger steamers running between this port, Montevideo and the rivers. All lighters occupied in the port traffic which after loading, transshipping or discharging remain in the basin, will pay as follows: Steamers of 50 metres and under in length \$10; do from 50 to 75 metres in length \$15; do of 75 to 100 do \$20; do of 100 metres \$25."

LOCAL NOTES.

—The Pope has blessed the Catholic party.

—Lt. Col. Silva Porto has turned over the supreme command of the national guard to Lt. Col. Reis.

—The malicious *Diario de Noticias* is overhauling its files and giving us installments of the articles written at this time last year.

—Evidences say that the intelligent seal which plays on a sewing machine at the circus is branded "Singer." We hardly credit the report.

—On the 5th Admiral Wandenkolck sent a gentle hint to the commander of the gunboat *Libertad* that it was about time for him to commence those surveys which he had been sent to make.

—*La Brasil Republicana* on June 11th contains an address from the French colony to the chargé d'affaires requesting his efforts to secure the recognition by the French republic of that of Brazil.

—Adriano do Valle, who, in a drunken "spree," fired a pistol, and was accused of shooting at the Emperor, on July 15th last year, was a passenger for Europe by the *Alahaga* which sailed on the 9th.

—Perd, by its diplomatic representative here, endorses putting C. Columbus on the top of the Sugar Loaf. Chili, Bolivia, Ecuador, Columbia, the Argentine republic, Paraguay and Uruguay are expected to agree.

—A well-informed local journal states that the Bishop of Pará has been made arch-bishop of Brazil, the Bishop of Goyaz transferred to Rio Grande do Sul and bishops have been appointed for Goyaz and Pará, by the Pope.

—According to the published accounts the trials of *peranthropodis composto*—a new remedy for snake bites—were not successful in Rio, and the inventor has returned to S. Paulo, either to fetch better snakes, or to perfect the remedy.

—The wicked *Noivadas* says that if Sr. Moreno, the Argentine minister, had not been going south, quarantine regulations would have continued in force at the River Plate until next November. And we agree with the *Noivadas*.

—The Positivists have protested against the persecution of fortune-tellers and spiritualists by the police and also against the arrest of the priest at Parahyba do Sul for opposing the sending of children to schools where no religion is taught.

—On the 9th inst. Sr. Henrique de Carvalho, who has been under arrest charged with treason since April 20th, was discharged by the military commission. It is to be hoped that Sr. Carvalho will make his accusers regret their charges.

—The celebration of the 11th inst., concluded at the circus. We have no reason to believe that the Brazilian navy is to be classed with the "horse marines," but why choose the circus, of all places, to celebrate the anniversary of the battle of Riachuelo?

—A decree dated on the 31st ult., establishes two asylums for homeless children. The one, S. José, will receive boys from 6 to 12 years of age; the other, the Asylum of Unprotected Children, those from 12 to 14. There appears to be no provision for girls.

—The table on which the first decrees of the Brazilian republic were signed belonged to the Institute for the Blind. Gen. Constant has secured the original and supplied a new one, in every respect equal to the original—that is, so far as the blind can see.

—We are all in a tremble. A ministerial crisis in Chili and another in Buenos Aires alarm us. Could not Admiral Wandenkolck lend Gen. Boca-yuva another ironclad and start him south again? We want to see the admiral at the foreign office if there are to be complications.

—There are nine tons of sulphur at the navy-yard and Admiral Wandenkolck wants Gen. Peixoto to take some of it. With a ton of nitre added to his stock, Admiral Wandenkolck might arrange a very creditable representation of what bad people may expect one of these days.

—Two suicides were registered on the 8th. They were neither poets, nor literary men.

—The cable announces the recognition of the provisional government by France.

—The minister of agriculture initiated a very good rule on the 12th by refusing to grant a privilege to a department clerk.

—France being the "maie morat" of the Brazilian republic, it is said that the 14th of July will be commemorated by decreeing the new constitution.

—It is rumored that the celebrated Joao Reis did not go to Farnalio de Noronha after all, and that he will soon be seen on the other side of the Atlantic.

—An expert speculator in lottery tickets has been recently arrested who has made about 3,000\$ through selling prize tickets to dealers, which afterwards proved to be forgeries.

—The anniversary of the naval combat at Riachuelo, where the Paraguayans were defeated by the Brazilians, was celebrated on the 11th by a military demonstration.

—A decree dated on the 7th grants exceptional powers to the president of the *município municipal* for imposing fines, and defines the summary manner in which fines may be collected.

—The Brazilian representative at the Pan-American Congress sent the pen with which he signed the arbitration convention, to the foreign office here. The blurring paper used was forgotten.

—The governor of São Paulo has ordered the enrollment of all citizens subject to military duty before August 1st. This will of course include all citizens naturalized under the decree of Dec. 14th.

—We have to record the death of the original holder of the privilege granted for the D. Pedro I railway, Sr. Braga, which occurred on the very day that the government granted an indemnity for suspending the work.

—The first marriage under the civil marriage act took place in this city on the 7th. The minister of justice and many others were present, and the minister asked for the pen with which the record was signed.

—On the 14th there was no despacho, nor formal cabinet meeting, and the *Gazeta do Noticias* says several of the ministers were visiting Gen. Barbosa, who was probably precipitate in rushing into print to confound the importers.

—The *Diario Official* on the 15th contains the decree that provides for dispensing with bonds under the civil marriage decree of January 24th. If one is in an awful hurry, from three to five witnesses must be procured to justify his haste.

—In our notice of the compliment paid to the Chilean minister on the 30th by the Brazilian naval officers, who manned a boat and rowed him ashore, we omitted to specify that a steam launch did all the hard work until the boat was a few yards from the landing place.

—The statistical bureau of the department of the interior received its instructions on the 27th ult. In addition to taking a census, it is expected to obtain and compile data upon the physical, demographic, economic, commercial, industrial, political, administrative, moral and intellectual state of the country.

—The inspector-general of hygiene has ordered disinfection where cases of consumption have resulted fatally. As the danger, if any, lies in the sputa, consistency would require disinfection from the very moment the disease appears. And then, to make sure, why not disinfect the "hew-b-lees" who make life a burden as well as persons?

—The arbitration treaty recommended by the International American Congress was formally signed at Washington on April 28th by the representatives of nine countries, viz.: United States, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Salvador, Bolivia, Ecuador, Hayti and Brazil. Three other signatures were then expected within a few days.

—According to a recent decision of the customs-house authorities here, passengers must present to the captain of the vessel on which they arrive, a list of their luggage, specifying style of package, mark, etc. The lists will be delivered to the customs-house official visiting the vessel and serve as a guide in the delivery of luggage. The customs-house will require a receipt upon delivery.

—On the afternoon of the 8th a private of the 7th infantry, "with the sun in his eyes," ran amuck in the Campo Sant' Anna. He was armed with his sabre-bayonet and hit every one he saw, and was finally captured by a force of the line sent for this purpose. The law of March 29th prohibits reference to military discipline, and our authority is the *Jornal do Commercio*.

—We would advise our provincial colleagues to altogether stop republishing articles from national pens. Perhaps a little "coll shoulder" will bring Brazilian writers to their senses about transcribing newspaper articles. In the meantime, we hereby give our colleagues the fullest permission and cordial invitation to copy all they please from THE RIO NEWS, with no other price than the customary acknowledgment.

—Unable to obtain any satisfaction in his claim against Brazil, and not even receiving any reply to his letters to the chief of state, Gen. Franzini now proposes to hold Gen. Deodoro responsible for the injuries which he has suffered. It is hardly creditable to the government that a claimant should be left without any satisfaction, even to the reparation which Gen. Franzini claims as his due as a military officer.

—It is worthy of record that the *Diario Official*, the *Diario de Noticias* and the "paid columns" of the *Jornal do Commercio* lately bristled with indignation on Saturday morning, the day after the publication of the importers' protest against the collection of gold duties. The next day, however, there was a startling change, no denunciatory articles appearing in any of the papers. Can it be that the cabinet took Gen. Barbosa to task for his intemperate attacks upon the merchants of this city?

—As an answer to the Catholic party probably, Gen. Deodoro has had a private chapel inscribed in his official residence.

—A tram driver of the S. Christovão company succeeded in killing an old woman 65 years old on the 8th. He was arrested in flagrante.

—The police sub-delegates had a meeting on the 8th inst. to endeavor to secure from Col. Sampaio Ferraz a clear description of what their duties are.

—Among the features of the ceremony of laying a cornerstone of a chapel in this city on the 8th, was a little girl carrying a banner and wearing a Phrygian cap. Extremes do meet sometimes.

—If any of our readers have orders or titles granted by the empire, they are entitled to use them. Gen. Deodoro and Gen. Alvim signed a decree to this effect on the 7th inst.

—There is one advantage in official documents; they teach the use of the second person plural of verbs. We are so used to the third person singular, that the lesson in grammar is good.

—As an offset to the Brazilian naval officers rowing the Chilean minister ashore, Gen. Deodoro went on board the *Magdalena* on the 11th to take leave of Sr. Moreno, the Argentine minister.

—A decree dated on the 31st ult. forbids children flying kites, which may damage telephone wires. A decree from Gen. Barbosa declaring illegal a more pernicious form of kite-flying is anxiously expected.

—The last blow to monarchical usages has been given by Gen. Barbosa, who has decreed that there is no reason for taking one's hat off in Treasury departments. The blow given the old boys at the Treasury by this decision will be terrific in its effect.

—The lepers in the hospital here celebrated the Holy Trinity on the 1st inst. Gen. Deodoro, the Argentine minister and other notabilities, were present. A procession, that of the distribution of sponge-cake (*pão de lóu*), was a part of the ceremony. The lepers are said to number 82.

—On the 10th inst. the *Diario Official* declares that July 14th, and not June 14th, is the day for celebrating "the Republic, the Liberty and the Independence of American nations." For reasons best known to the *Diario*, the adjective "South" is omitted before "American."

—It is said that the government is resolved to sell the Ypanema iron works and that a proposition has been made for the purchase, contingent, however, on a guarantee of interest from the state. If a guarantee is to be given, then the state may as well keep the barren, or close it up altogether.

—On the night of the 9th the door-plates—or rather "door-post" plates—of one of the police sergeants were stolen from his residence. An insult to the doctor was evidently intended, for none of his professional brethren are likely to lay the plates and sail under piratical colors.

—On the 11th the inspector of the customs-house dismissed a number of laborers caught with stolen goods in their possession. Why Sr. Botafogo did not send the rascals to the police and order their prosecution, is not explained. Perhaps stealing goods in the customs-house is not criminal.

The new gunboat *Caxambu* was successfully launched on the 11th at the navy-yard. We beg to acknowledge the polite invitation of Admiral Wandenkolk to be present at the ceremony. Gen. Deodoro launched the new ship and afterwards assisted at the laying of the keels of two new monitors, to be built at the navy-yard.

—On the 31st ult. the Bishop of Pará declined to accept the leadership of the Catholic party. The prelate says his duties as a priest occupy all his time, but he advises his fellow-citizens to combat the decrees establishing civil marriages, public schools without religious instruction and the violent separation of church and state.

—The local press declares it is a "casual fire" for a 1st, 11 years old, who went to see a church *festa*, to have a dynamite rocket explode on his head. If we were police authorities we would have some of these believers that religion and dynamite rockets are inseparable, sent to Farnalio de Noronha.

—On the 9th, at a second meeting of the Brazilian historical society it was decided to adjourn that statue of G. Columbus on the Sugar Loaf. The opinion seems to be that the pedestal would require a statue quite as large as that of the largest Argentine, and it would be invidious to ask any special one to serve as a model.

—To all of our readers hesitating on the bank before the plunge into matrimony, we recommend the perusal of Gen. Campos Salles' circular in the *Diario Official* of the 12th inst. Whatever may be the opinions to the contrary, the decree of January 24th is clear and the civil marriage formalities must be complied with to avoid complications.

—Srs. Mello Barreto and Fonseca, two of the incorporators of the Lloyd Brazileiro, are to present Barão de Jacuquay, another incorporator, with the decoration of the Cruzeiro, set in diamonds, and to the Baroness a diamond set. The local journals do not mention yet what the baron is to present to Srs. Barreto and Fonseca.

—In pure innocence we ask if the government is not a trifle hasty in issuing the decrees in book form? Those of January are thus placed before the public, but there have been so many modifications in the original decisions and decrees, and perhaps there will be more, that it might be as well to keep the matter in the *Diario Official* for a while at least.

—On the 1st inst. the *Jornal do Commercio* bears that the Brazilian minister at Montevideo has gone back to his post with orders to celebrate a customs treaty, the liquidation of the Uruguayan debt to Brazil, a navigation arrangement regarding Lagoa Mirim and Jaguarão river, and the liquidation of the Uruguayan debt to numerous Brazilian citizens. Sr. Barcellos will have sufficient amusement for some time.

—Sr. Dorla, a political prisoner just released, considers it due to himself to declare that he had not agreed not to return to Paraná, but had been ordered not to return there. There certainly is a difference.

—To avoid misunderstanding, we may state that Saturday, July 14th, is the anniversary of the capture of the Bastille, and it has been decreed a holiday "in commemoration of the republic, of the liberty and the independence of the American nations." Discussion is useless; we do not know what a revolution in Paris had to do with the independence of American nations, but as Anguste Comte and the provisional government have decided that it did, there is no use in disputing the matter.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—The Banco Aliança, capital 2,000,000\$, will be placed before the public this week.

—The capital, 2,500,000\$, for the Banco Federal in Brazil was subscribed on the 14th.

—The total increase, new, of the Banco do Brasil on the 14th is said to have been 17,315,000\$.

—On the 14th the "Acidos, Barrilla e Chlorreto de Cal" company was organized. The capital is 300,000\$.

—According to the *Gazeta de Noticias* another 100,000 in gold went to the River Plate by str. *La France* on the 12th inst.

—On the 17th subscription lists are to be opened for shares in a tannery, "Cortina Nacional." The capital asked is 2,000,000\$.

—The May receipts of the Pernambuco customs-house were 944,201\$724, against 757,886\$808 last year and 994,280\$756 in 1888.

—An insurance company, with a banking department annexed, is in process of organization at Nictheroi, Rio de Janeiro. The proposed capital is 1,000,000\$.

—The financial catechism published in the *Jornal do Commercio* on the 14th is worthy of note, but the author has overlooked one question and one answer, viz: Who is infallible? Answer—Key Barbosa.

—On the 13th the importers of jerked-beef sent in their protest against the 20 per cent. in gold import duties decree. They say they were not requested to sign the other protest, hence their independent action.

—The January returns of the Aracaju customs-house are dated May 8th and published in the *Diario Official* of June 15th. As the whole receipts are only 8,800\$, it would be interesting to know what caused the delay.

—According to a decision of the Treasury of the 7th inst., planters who keep shops to supply provisions and other necessities of life to their colonies, do not pay licenses as shopkeepers. It will be interesting to know what tax the planters do pay.

—On the 12th inst. the shareholders of the Banco Mercantil determined to increase the capital stock to 5,000,000\$, which increase is taken by the present shareholders. The style of the bank will be changed from July 1st to the "Banco de Depositos e Descontos."

—The governor of Minas Geraes has granted a 6 per cent. guarantee on 2,400,000\$, for prolonging the Diamantina railway from Serra to Ferros, to the Viação Central do Brazil company, and also gives to this company preferences as to branches to Itabira and Pefanha.

—The Campinas, S. Paulo, provisional municipal authorities have reduced the house-tax from 3 to 3 per cent. on rent paid. The landlords in Campinas are thus fully employed in their determination to let that city fester, before they will move a hand to improve its sanitary condition.

—The minister of finance seems to have been made to comprehend on the 10th that there is really some need of small money in this city and that 200\$ notes will not meet the requirement. He accordingly gave orders for the issue of small notes of denominations ranging from 1\$000 to 20\$000.

—On the 11th inst. the governor of Rio de Janeiro decreed that all institutions subsidized by that state must hold their patronies in state bonds and all guarantees or deposits under the law must also be made in the same securities. Investments and deposits in other securities must be substituted by state bonds.

—On the 14th inst. the *Diario Official* contained a categorical resolution, clause by clause, of the petition, or protest, of the importers against the gold duties. It is awfully long and the importers are virtually told that the late Zacharias de Góes e Vasconcellos knew more about levying duties than the whole import trade together.

—An anonymous writer in the *Jornal do Commercio* on the 4th inst. calls attention to the delay in complying with the contract for the buying of the Banco Fiedral by the Banco Credito Real do Brazil. This contract called for the delivery of three Credito Real shares for five Fiedral and as the former are quoted at 212\$, the holders of the latter would like to realize, perhaps.

—On the 17th subscription lists will be opened for shares in a great land company, the capital of which is 8,000,000\$, to work a contract with the government for the establishing of ten colonies in the Paranaíba valley, S. Paulo, and also three plantations already acquired and producing 80,000 arrobas of coffee. The Empresa de Obras Publicas appears to be sponsor for the new company.

—In Brazilian securities there was also considerable buying, on orders from Rio, it is said, and as the market was bare of stock, the price advanced, although the rise led, as usual, to some realizations from abroad, whence, however, a demand for some of the railway bonds was reported, as these latter now give a larger yield than Brazilian government stock at the present price.—London Times, May 20th.

—The Bank of Brazil sent 1,000,000\$ to Pernambuco for the *Malgance* on the 9th inst.

—On the 11th inst. the Banco dos Estados Unidos advised the shareholders that a dividend will be declared.

—According to a decision of Gen. Barbosa, dated on the 10th, the Rio Grande do Sul bank of issue has been authorized establish agencies.

—A company to work, under a privilege of 20 years, the malrepro reefs of the Abrolhos and convert the coral into lime, with a capital of 2,000,000\$, secured the requisite sum on the 12th.

—On the 12th the shareholders of the União Mercantil (commercial) company decided to sell out the enterprise and the directors were authorized to negotiate with the proposed purchasers.

—Formerly the month's receipts at the customs-house were published on the 3rd or 4th of the following month. It now takes a fortnight to organize them.

—It is reported that one of the established banks offered to take the whole of the capital of the Banco Franco-Brazileira "firm." The offer was not accepted for patent reasons.

—If 5300 received from Maranhão by the str. *Financ* represents a value of 8,833\$659, what should 136,000 received from Bahia represent? Answer—official—414,000\$.

—Subscription lists for the 6½ per cent. debenture loan for 1,000,000\$ of the S. Christovão will be opened on the 9th. The price is fixed at 93 per cent., or 92 per cent. to subscribers who paid in full.

—On the 10th inst. Gen. Glycerio replied that the guarantee of 5 per cent. on 4,000,000\$ for building the canal between Laguna and Porto Alegre would be deferred until after the meeting of the legislature.

—Domestic exchanges in Brazil are certainly perplexing. The str. *Atalaya* took 1,000,000\$ in paper money to Pernambuco on the 9th, and the str. *Atalaya* which arrived on the 10th brought 300,000\$ in paper money from Pernambuco.

—Something like 100,000 in gold are reported to have been sent to the River Plate by the Royal Mail str. *Atalaya*. The supply of bills here is partly explained by this item. Sovereigns have offered a margin for export lately.

—On the 5th the minister of marine asked the Treasury to let him have at least one-half of the amount of his pay-rolls in small notes. Admiral Wandenkolk does not seem to see the propriety of all money sent him being in 200\$ notes.

—On the 10th the *Diario do Commercio* says we are to shortly have a branch of an important and well-accredited Paris bank established here. If banks represent wealth, Rio will shortly be the richest city in the South American world.

—The May receipts at the Victoria, Espírito Santo, customs-house were 39,950\$382, against 9,360\$891 in May last year. Receipts from import duties were 12,446\$440 and 2,886\$313 respectively and from exports 24,797\$850 and 4,549\$405.

—On the 11th the subscriptions for the capital stock of the Banco Franco-Brazileiro exceeded the amount asked for over four-fold and in accordance with the wishes of subscribers the incorporators doubled the original capital, or increased it to 10,000,000\$.

—The Obras Publicas company of this city has purchased the Rego Freitas *chacota* at São Paulo for the sum of 900,000\$. The property lies within the outskirts of the city, and is evidently secured for building purposes. The transaction was effected on the 10th.

—On the 8th public meetings were held at Curitiba, capital of Paraná, to ask that the state might be made part of the S. Paulo bank of issue circulation. Paraná finds itself too far from Rio; and now Santa Catarina should insist upon being allowed to join Rio Grande do Sul.

—The Treasury has decided that the payment of the 20 per cent. in gold of import duties regards all payments made on and after July 1st, whatever may be the date of the arrival of the goods. German gold 20 mark pieces are to be received at the value of 887½, and fractions in proportion.

—The reply of the hoard of bankers to the Junta Commercial as to why there was no exchange on the 5th was, as we expected, that the Exchange was closed. Now let us hear why Col. Oliveira Castro, president of the Associação Commercial, ordered the Exchange to be closed.

—On the 10th O Pais says that a company with 1,000,000\$ capital is in process of organization here, the purposes of which are to provide against the supply of money by the American Bank Note Company. Perhaps it is a fair question to ask if it will also provide against the contracts recently awarded to German printers.

—A company has been organized in São Paulo, under the title "Companhia Mercantil e de Obras Publicas Paulistas," which is designed to do all kinds of banking, financial and contract business. It will start called for 2,000,000\$ capital, but if the public proves to be mad enough the directors are authorized to increase the capital to 10,000,000\$.

—On the 11th it was announced that the Treasury has in London ample funds to meet its ordinary necessities to the end of the year. A report is that the Belgian syndicate formed to organize the Itararé and Santa Maria railway will pay its first installment into the Treasury agency in London and will receive payment here from the Treasury, the rate of exchange having been fixed at 25d.

—On the 12th the *Diario de Noticias* reprints opinions of new banks a well-merited lesson. Our colleagues say the United States of North America has over 6,000 banks, and Brazil only about 100; ergo Brazil might largely increase the number and be well within the limit of prudence. As all—or nearly all—the Brazilian banks are in Rio, we venture to ask the *Diano*: What do you suppose would be the effect of establishing 5,900 banks in the city of New York?

—The May receipts at the Rio custom-house were 1890 1889

Importation	3,962,757\$940	4,273,820\$823
Port dues	19,099 772	16,235 350
Exportation	8,315 814	8,315 814
Sundries	206,247 611	220,247 930
Stamps	1,958 000	2,470 000

Deposits	5,028,999\$137	5,348,171\$911
Refundations	33,574 951	—
Internal revenue	47,704 953	—

recipients 732,856 090 514,412 594

—The banks of issue had in circulation on the 31st ult. the following amounts:

Banco do Brazil, old issue	12,477,350\$
do new do	10,599,800
Banco dos Estados Unidos	44,321,000
Banco Nacional, old issue	588,700
do new do	2,000,000
Banco de S. Paulo	72,230

The amounts deposited in the Treasury were:

Banco do Brazil, gold	10,000,000\$
Banco Nacional, do	8,000,000
Banco dos Estados Unidos, bonds	44,321,000

—By the balance sheets dated on the 31st ult. the Treasury had to its credit with:

Banco do Brazil	34,750,644\$540
Banco dos Estados Unidos	13,579,670 170
Banco Nacional, loan acct.	5,117,875 000
do acct. current	9,462,229 370

and owed:

Banco Brazil, Treasury bills	14,500,000\$000
Banco Nacional, acct. current	723,126 920

15,223,126\$920

During May the Banco do Commercio and Banco Rural repaid the loans made them and the Banco Nacional repaid 4,304,000\$ on account.

—The Treasury made no new advances to the banks for "and in agriculture" during May, the total amount still standing at 41,300,000\$. As the Banco Preal is liquidating it may be presumed that the 500,000\$ advanced that institution will appear hereafter on the books of the Banco de Credito Real do Brazil. The amounts advanced by the banks to agriculture on May 31st were:

Banco Agricola	4,758,672\$664
Banco do Brazil	18,511,347 371
Banco Colonizador e Agricola	401,088 470
Banco Credit Real do Brazil	10,000,000
do de S. Paulo	8,539,077 850
Banco Industrial e Mercantil	1,440,000 000
Banco Lavoura e Commercio	17,649,796 360
Banco Preal, on March 31st	415,138 480
Banco Territorial de Minas	605,731 215

62,711,138\$930

against 60,099,982\$976 on April 30th included in the advances of the Banco Lavoura e Commercio are 10,393,500\$ loaned to States.

COMMERCIAL.

Rio de Janeiro, June 16th, 1890.

Far value of the Brazilian mints (1890), gold, 27 d.

do do do in U. S. 54 75 cts

do \$100 (U. S. coin) Brazilian mil. 1887 2

do of £1 sig. in Brazilian gold 8 50

Bank rate of exchange official, on London to-day 2 1/4 d

Present value of the Brazilian mil. (paper) 7 1/2 cts

do do do in U. S. 42 75 cts

Value of \$100 (\$100 per £1 sig.) in Brazilian currency (paper) 23 1/2

Value of £1 sterling 118 2/3

EXCHANGE.

June 9.—Rates at opening were 21 on London at all the banks, but the Banco Nacional soon advanced to 21 1/2 at which the other banks were also drawing. Official rates were 21—21 1/2 on London, 440—450 on Paris and 230—235 on Hamburg at 10 cts; 230—235 on New York at sight. A fair amount of business was done with bank sterling reported at 21 1/2 from second hands, and commercial at the extremes of 21 1/2—21 1/2. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 118 1/2, sellers at 118 1/4 for cash; buyers at 118 1/2, sellers at 118 1/4 for the 30th.

June 10.—The market was unchanged officially, but was hardly so firm. The Banco Nacional advanced to 21 1/2 on London and the others were officially at 21 although some were giving bills at the higher rate. The market was quiet and the business reported was in bank sterling at 21 1/2, later from second hands, with commercial quoted at 21 1/2—21 1/2. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 118 1/2, sellers at 118 1/4 for cash; buyers at 118 1/2, sellers at 118 1/4 for the 30th.

June 11.—The market was very firm throughout the day and in the afternoon the London and Brazilian joined the Banco Nacional at 21 1/2 on London; the others were still officially at 21. Bank sterling doing was reported at 21 1/2 and 21 1/2 from second hands. Commercial sterling was quoted at the extremes of 21 1/2—21 1/2. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 118 1/2, sellers at 118 1/4 for cash; buyers at 118 1/2, sellers at 118 1/4 for the 30th.

June 12.—The London and Brazilian and Banco Nacional were officially at 21 1/2, the others at 21 1/2. The market was very firm and a considerable business was done. Bank sterling doing was reported at 21 1/2 and 21 1/2 from second hands at 21 1/2—21 1/2. Commercial sterling was quoted at the extremes of 21 1/2—21 1/2. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 118 1/2, sellers at 118 1/4 for cash; buyers at 118 1/2, sellers at 118 1/4 for the 30th.

June 13.—Rates at the banks were unchanged, but the market was that and 1/2 for bank sterling was the highest rate obtainable for money at the close, although business was reported at 21 1/2 in the morning. There was very little doing and commercial sterling was quoted at 21 1/2—21 1/2, later from second hands, with commercial quoted at 21 1/2—21 1/2. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 118 1/2, sellers at 118 1/4 for cash; buyers at 118 1/2, sellers at 118 1/4 for the 30th.

June 14.—Official rates were 21 1/2—21 1/2 on London, 440—450 on Paris and 230—235 on Hamburg at 10 cts; 230—235 on New York at sight. The market was decidedly firmer and bank sterling was reported at 21 1/2, both direct and from second hands. Commercial sterling was quoted at 21 1/2—21 1/2. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 118 1/2, sellers at 118 1/4 for cash; buyers at 118 1/2, sellers at 118 1/4 for the 30th.

June 15.—Official rates are unchanged at 21 1/2, with 21 1/2 on London to be had at the Banco Nacional. On London office business has been done at 21 1/2, and even 21 1/2 is reported on bankers. The market is reported firm, commercial sterling quoted at 21 1/2—21 1/2. There is a scarcity of commercial exchange.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

June 9.

100 Gold Loan, 1889, 4%	94 50
150 Brazil Ind. mill. 199	50 C. R. Brazil, 6%, 95 1/2

500 Agricola	73
1000 do	74
2000 do	75
3000 do	76
4000 do	77
5000 do	78
6000 do	79
7000 do	80
8000 do	81
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STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

June 14th, 1890.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Denomination	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
381,581,700	Jan.-July	5	Apollonios	200—1,000	98 1/2	—
119,600	do	5	do	1,000	1,145	—
18,019,500	Apr.-Oct.	4 1/2	Gold Loan 1888	1,000	1,105	—
15,109,000	do	4 1/2	do 1879	1,000	96	95 1/2
31,519,500	Quarterly	4	do 1889	500—1,000	96	—
109,691,000	do	4	do	—	—	—

DEBENTURES.

Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Companies	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
1,300,000	May-Nov.	8	RAILWAYS	800	105 1/2	—
1,500,000	do	6 1/2	Campos and Camargos	200	189	—
1,133,200	Jan.-July	6 1/2	Juiz de Fora and Plan	200	192	—
15,109,000	Apr.-Oct.	6 1/2	Leopoldina	200	185	184 1/2—185 000
43,049,610	do	5—6	do gold	£50	—	—
219,900	Jan.-July	7	Marecá	100	84 1/2	—
1,145,000	Apr.-Oct.	7	Rio das Flores	£20	93 1/2	—
1,600,000	Jan.-July	5	S. Isabel do Rio Preto	200	102	—
£ 137,100	Jan.-July	6	do gold	100	440	—
6,879,800	Apr.-Oct.	6	Sorocabana	£50	81 1/2	80 1/2—89 1/2
£ 177,150	Jan.-July	6	União Valenciana	200	140	—
531,000	do	6 1/2	do	—	—	—
£ 787,500	Jan.-July	5	Cant. e Viação Fluminense	£20	170	—
431,553	do	6 1/2	Caril Urbanos	100	490	—
797,500	Feb.-Aug.	7	Niteroi	£20	107 1/2	—
£ 56,500	Apr.-Oct.	6 1/2	Pernambuco	200	—	—
240,000	Jan.-July	6 1/2	S. Paulo and S. Amaro	200	—	—
£ 78,000	do	6 1/2	Vila Isabel	200	198	—
1,377,300	May-Nov.	8	Feery	100	100 1/2	—
12,000,000	Jan.-Dec.	7	Lloyd Brasileiro	—	—	—
1,500,000	Jan.-July	8 1/2	Pureza	200	180	—
200,000	Mar.-Sept.	6 1/2	Quiviana	200	197	—
200,000	do	6 1/2	Rio Branco	200	150	—
2,000,000	Feb.-Aug.	7	Alfama	200	202 500	—
90,000	Jan.-July	7	Bom Fim	200	—	—
400,000	Mar.-Nov.	7 1/2	Brazil Industrial	200	200	—
1,138,000	Apr.-Oct.	7 1/2	Carica	200	210	—
743,000	do	7 1/2	Confiança Industrial	200	210	—
338,000	do	7 1/2	Industrial Mineira	200	192	—
600,000	do	7 1/2	Petropolitana	£40	—	—
£ 459,300	Jan.-July	7	Pão Grande	200	195	—
300,000	Apr.-Oct.	7	Rink	200	—	—
308,000	Jan.-July	6 1/2	S. Christovão	200	—	—
1,000,000	do	6 1/2	S. João	200	—	—
1,000,000	June-Dec.	6 1/2	S. Lázaro	200	193	—
350,000	May-Nov.	7	S. Pedro de Alcântara	100	—	—
246,900	Mar.-Sept.	7	S. Jeronymo Conf.	100	—	—
197,000	Jan.-July	7	MISC. DEBENTURES	—	—	—
200,000	Mar.-Sept.	8	Architectonica	100	80	—
£ 400,000	Apr.-Oct.	7 1/2	Contratadora e Esportes	£50	—	—
150,000	Feb.-Aug.	7 1/2	Constructores	200	—	—
90,000	Jan.-July	8	Elevador Fáb. de Chumbo	£20	92 1/2	—
£ 56,500	do	8	Empresa de Obras Publicas	200	151	—
428,800	do	8	Doca D. Pedro II	200	—	—
1,663,000	Mar.-Sept.	6	Ind. Lav. e Col. Macaé	£40	—	—
£ 150,000	May-Nov.	6	Lavoura, Ind. e Colon	200	—	—
266,000	Jan.-July	6	Melhoramentos U. de Niteroi	200	185	—
600,000	Apr.-Oct.	8	Nacional de Oculos	100	100 500	—
300,000	Mar.-Sept.	8	Nova Industria	200	90	—
500,000	Apr.-Oct.	6 1/2	Plano Ind. e Colon S. Thez.	100	190	—
500,000	do	6 1/2	Servicos Maritimos	200	—	—

HYPOTHECARY NOTES.

Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Banks	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
645,000	June-Dec.	5	Brazil	100	100 1/2	—
13,276,000	Jan.-July	5	Credito Real do Brazil	100	95 1/2	95 1/2—97 1/2
4,899,400	Apr.-Oct.	6	do gold	£111 5/8	100 500	101 500—102 500
8,000	do	6	Credito Real do S. Paulo	100	90 1/2	90 1/2—91 1/2
1,931,300	do	6	Ratios Unidos gold	100	91 1/2	—
6,363,800	May-Nov.	6	Predial	100	88	87 1/2—89 1/2

RAILWAYS.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
12,000,000	1,813,000	—	Bahia and Minas	—	200	—	—
4,000,000	800,000	23,667	Barão de Araruama	11,000—July 89	200	—	—
1,500,000	1,500,000	21,724	Juiz de Fora and Plan	3 000—Jan. 88	200	178 000	—
50,000,000	50,000,000	461,356	Leopoldina	6 1/2—Feb. 90	£22 1/2	107	—
—	—	—	do subsidiaries	12 1/2—Aug. 89	20	23 000	—
—	—	—	do with call	—	40	60 000	57 000—59 000
12,000,000	12,000,000	94,936	Macaé and Campos	3 000—July 89	200	134 500	135 500
300,000	600,000	8,300	Monte Carlos	—	40	—	35 000—45 000
3,000,000	600,000	—	Murambinho	—	200	—	—
14,000,000	2,670,000	159,883	Oeste de Minas	6 000—Apr. 90	200	200 000	—
—	419,000	—	do 2 series	7 1/2—Jan. 90	50	—	—
—	600,000	—	do 3 series	7 1/2—Jan. 90	20	—	—
—	—	—	do subsidiaries	—	—	—	—
810,000	239,800	62,442	Rio das Flores	6 000—May 89	200	165 000	—
10,665,000	10,665,000	4,444	S. Paulo and Rio	9 000—Jan. 90	200	300 000	—
—	—	—	do xmbis	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	do	—	—	—	—
30,000,000	6,000,000	—	Sapucahy	—	40	58 000	87 000—89 000
38,000,000	12,000,000	—	Sorocabana	3 1/2—Dec. 89	200	305 000	300 000—310 000
—	5,800,000	—	União Valenciana	6 1/2—Feb. 84	200	—	97 000—99 000
1,600,000	1,180,123	38,816	Vição Central do Brazil	—	40	44 000	—
5,000,000	3,000,000	—	—	—	—	—	—

MILLS.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
2,400,000	2,400,000	168,215	Alfama	16,000—Jan. 90	200	330 000	—
400,000	400,000	—	Bom Fim	—	200	—	—
3,000,000	3,000,000	63,731	Brazil Industrial	6 000—Jan. 90	200	217 000	210 000—215 000
300,000	300,000	562	Brazil	5 1/2—Jan. 90	200	200 000	—
1,000,000	1,000,000	71,994	Caraca	12 000—Jan. 90	200	240 000	—
1,000,000	600,000	4,172	Confiança Industrial	6 000—Jan. 90	100	120 000	—
—	300,000	—	do 2 series	6 000—Jan. 90	100	—	—
2,400,000	430,000	—	Corcovado	—	40	49 000	—
400,000	400,000	—	Cruzeiro do Sul	—	40	530 000	—
250,000	250,000	—	D. Isabel	—	200	210 000	—
600,000	600,000	9,092	Industrial Mineira	—	200	200 000	—
200,000	350,000	—	Nacional de Seda	—	200	220 000	—
400,000	400,000	—	Pão Grande	12 000—Jan. 89	200	220 000	—
4,000,000	4,000,000	34,000	Petropolitana	9 000—July 89	200	170 000	—
3,000,000	3,000,000	—	Progresso Ind. do Brazil	1 000—Jan. 90	60	—	—
1,800,000	1,800,000	27,377	Rink	14 000—July 88	200	—	—
1,800,000	600,000	19,377	S. Christovão	7 500—Jan. 90	200	214 000	—
—	348,000	—	do 2 series	2 1/2—Jan. 90	180	—	—
1,000,000	550,000	838	S. João	—	200	230 000	—
—	351,000	—	do 2 series	—	160	—	—
1,750,000	700,000	31,718	S. Lázaro	7 500—July 89	200	—	—
890,000	600,000	26,445	S. Pedro de Alcântara	—	200	210 000	—
280,000	280,000	518	União Industrial	7 000—Jan. 90	200	—	—

BANKS.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
10,000,000	2,000,000	13,875	Agropecuária do Brazil	18,000—Jan. 90	400	71 000	71 000—72 500
5,000,000	500,000	45,253	Auxiliar	10 000—Jan. 90	100	150 000	—
—	—	—	do 2 series	1 000—Jan. 90	40	61 000	63 000—
100,000,000	33,000,000	18,253,845	Brazil	10 000—Jan. 90	200	207 000—300 000	—
—	—	—	do 2 series	40 1/2—Jan. 90	40	87 000	85 000—87 000
3,000,000	600,000	—	Classe Laborativa	—	20	—	—
1,000,000	400,000	—	Colonial do Brazil	—	20	—	—
13,400,000	—	—	Colonizador e Agricola	800—Jan. 90	50	83 000	83 000—85 000
15,000,000	4,413,180	—	Comercio do Rio de Jan	10 000—Jan. 90	200	270 000	270 000—272 000
20,000,000	10,000,000	2,411,632	Comercio Real do Brazil	500—Jan. 90	100	150 000	129 500—131 000
—	—	—	Comerciantes	800—Jan. 90	80	107 000	—
1,000,000	75,000	10,918	Comercio	10 000—Jan. 90	200	251 000	—
1,000,000	1,000,000	2,404,000	do 2 series	10 000—Jan. 90	200	251 000	—
80,000,000	16,757,200	17,306	Construtor do Brazil	800—Apr. 90	50	74 000	74 000—75 500
1,000,000	619,920	83,461	Credito Commercial	9 000—Jan. 90	100	120 000	105 000—
20,000,000	2,500,000	179,558	Credito Publico	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	do 2 series	5 1/2—Jan. 90	200	212 000	—
—	—	—	do 3 series	5 1/2—Jan. 90	20	47 000	—
2,000,000	2,000,000	275,000	Delcredere	15 000—Jan. 90	200	361 000	—
£ 100,000	£ 50,000	£ 175,000	English Limited	82—May 90	£10	—	—
1,000,000	44,771,600	—	Fundus Unidos do Brazil	8 000—Jan. 90	100	116 000	116 000—118 000
8,000,000	1,040,000	—	Industrial Mercantil	500—Jan. 90	200	208 000	208 000—215 000
—	—	—	do 2 series	500—Jan. 90	50	—	—
1,000,000	70,000	4,232	Intermediario	3 000—Jan. 90	140	148 000	—
20,000,000	6,000,000	21,757	Lavoura e Comercio	1 120—Jan. 90	60	93 000	91 500—94 000
£ 12,500,000	£ 2,500,000	£ 1,000,000	London & Brazil Limited	6 000—Jan. 90	100	124 000	—
2,000,000	13,000	13,000	Mercantil dos Vargueiros	7 500—Jan. 90	200	218 000	—
900,000,000	26,081,100	—	Nacional do Brazil (gold)	—	60	97 000	96 500—97 000
3,000,000	2,000,000	1,187	Popular	6 000—Jan. 90	100	124 000	—
10,000,000	10,000,000	3,206,233	Rio de Janeiro	1 000—Jan. 90	50	50 000	—
2,000,000	2,000,000	190,353	Rio de Janeiro	10 000—Jan. 90	200	350 000	—
10,000,000	1,998,820	91,521	Sociedade Bancaria	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	Sul-Americano	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	União de Credito	2 400—Apr. 90	40	50 000	44 500—45 000
—	—	—	União	—	—	—	—
10,549,000	1,200,000	265,513	Credito Real S. Paulo	3 000—Jan. 90	50	65 000	65 000—68 000
—	—	—	do 2 series	6 1/2—Jan. 90	100	125 000	1

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